

## OUR SOPHISTICAL GOVERNOR.

In his speech delivered at Binghamton, September 9, Governor Hill said:

The Mills bill is not a free trade measure. It proposes to put some articles on the free list, but not such articles the value of which is represented largely by labor.

Considering that the Mills bill strikes at the very life of our industries and suicidally puts upon the free list one-sixth of all dutiable products, the crafty Governor's proposition will be taken with several grains of the very salt which Mr. Mills so magnanimously places upon the dead-head list.

"Free salt," exclaims the Governor, "is a necessary of life." Granted. But why should Mr. Mills, who is certainly not of the salt of the earth, grant us free salt, and retain the duty on sugar?

Surely sweets are quite as necessary to our happiness and well being as salt. Fifty cents worth of salt will last a man a year, but sugar is an expensive luxury to the poor man. Even the Governor himself, who will feel pretty sour before the year is out, will need sweetening.

"What interest," exclaims our David, "have you in keeping the duty on lumber?" What interest, indeed? simply that our lumbermen, our wood-merchants, our carpenters, our builders may be enabled to make a fair living, which they certainly would not make if British and Norwegian lumbermen were to take advantage of the chance which Mr. Mills proposes to give to them. But does the Mills bill free lumber? Is there not a trick to deceive? Lumber is to be free, provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles, or upon either of them, by any country whence imported, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty, as now provided by law.

Now logs, which are one of the "above mentioned articles," are subject to an export duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet measure, by Canada, and this being the case, "all said articles"—lumber, staves, shingles, etc.—remain by special terms of Mr. Mills's bill subject to duty as now provided by law. The farmer would do well to examine Mr. Mills's bill closely and to swallow with several grains of protected salt all that Mr. Hill says.

"I say it boldly," exclaims David B., "that there is not an article in the Mills bill upon which the tariff is disturbed, but that the change proposed is for the benefit and in the interest of the laborer."

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the Governor of New York is, we fear, peculiar. The fact of the matter is, there is scarcely an industry in the United States which the Mills bill does not strike at, even as Washington struck at his father's cherry tree. Oh, that our Governor could speak the truth as little Georgey spoke it. He knows in his heart that the Mills bill will reduce the worker to the level of the half-starved British operative.

## PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.

A close perusal of the address issued by the National Democratic Committee, particularly that portion relating to contributions for political purposes is calculated to bring tears to the eyes of the most hardened office holder. Nothing could be more beautiful than the following appeal:

"This committee recognizes that no person in the public service is under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that such person will not be removed, or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. It recognizes especially that no person in said service has any right to use official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body."

To the unsophisticated mind all this seems fair and lovely, but alas for the rarity of christian charity under the sun, the most shameless methods are being employed all over the country to bleed government employees. Collections are taken up in the Departments at Washington with the most unblushing effrontery. A clerk's office has been opened over the way "A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse," but the clerks are not blind—they see the nod, and they mark the shadow of the heavy boot which lies behind it.

That good and law abiding citizen and Democratic official, Postmaster General Don Dickinson has turned his Department into a political headquarters. The clerks pay up or they are respectfully requested to inspect the streets for an indefinite period.

The following deeply interesting circular tells its own story:

DEAR SIBS:—The Territorial Democratic Executive Committee has instructed me to call upon all federal and territorial officials in the Third Legislative District, to contribute at least five per cent. of their annual salary toward defraying the expenses of the present campaign. Acting under these instructions, you are requested to at once contribute the amount due from your office by remitting the same to the undersigned.—Circular of George S. Mathews, committeeman for Third District, to federal office holders in Dakota.

Truly a public office is a public grab!

## A MEAN ASSAULT.

Mr. John B. Fellows, formerly of Arkansas and the confederate service, now District of Attorney of New York City by the grace of the Democratic party, in seconding David B. Hill's nomination for Governor at Buffalo, displayed his oratorical powers and amused his democratic audience by ridiculing a distinguished religious organization. This uncalled for attack was mean and contemptible, and was rendered particularly offensive in the manner in which it was uttered. That the doughty little Colonel resorted to blackguardism in order to score a point against the high license plank of the Republican party and Warner Miller, its champion, surprises no one who knows the man. The astonishing part of it is, that a body of men representing one of the great political parties of the State and the nation, should cheer this remark to the echo, thereby endorsing the sentiments expressed. The mean insinuations hurled at the Methodist Church and the Methodist Conference in this convention excites the just indignation of every respectable man in the community, without regard to party or religious belief. It goes without saying, that there does not exist in this country to-day a more honorable class of men, with a higher sense of the duties of citizenship and morality, than those thus wantonly assailed. The Democratic Convention had a perfect right to do as they did in catering to the worst element in their party by nominating for Governor a man whose every act has been opposed to good government, but they had no right to single out a religious body for the purpose of assailing it because one of its members had been chosen as the standard bearer of the Republican party.

Morality, decency and sobriety are too strongly imbued in the nature of all respectable men to overlook this wanton insult offered by disreputable men for a disreputable purpose.

## OUR STEEL RAIL MARKET.

The minority report on the Mills bill says: If the majority desire to insure the handing over of our steel rail market to our English rivals, the proposed duty of \$11 will accomplish this purpose, unless the workmen who are employed in producing the raw materials, and finished products of our steel-rail works, are willing to accept still lower wages than they are now receiving, and the railroad companies which transport the raw materials are willing to greatly reduce their freight rates. Have the majority any assurance that the workmen and the railroad companies are willing to accept these conditions? Neither were heard before the committee.

THE COLD SHAKE.—No President anxious for renomination and election ever before made so grave a blunder as Mr. Cleveland when he forced the free-trade issue into the canvass in his December message. Let them try ever so hard the Democrats can not shake themselves loose from that issue. The Old Roman is honest enough to acknowledge it in all his speeches.—N. Y. Press.

SMALL WORK.—One of the claims of the Cleveland administration is that "it has saved the public money." The statistics, which no man can dispute, show that thus far it has expended \$95,303,053 more than the entire four years of the previous administration. "The President's jack-knife whittling," as Colonel Watterson once characterized it, was small work, as the figures prove.—N. Y. Press.

Every Democrat has two sides to him—a butter and an oleomargarine side. He is falling on the buttered side at present.

## THE PROTECTION WAGON.

BY CAPTAIN E. W. BURT.

In my cabin door I sit, thinking, Grover, so of you,  
And from the White House soon you'll go away;  
And the thought comes in my mind spite of all that I can do.  
That Ben Harrison is going there to stay.

Chorus.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, our Ben is marching  
Cheer up, comrades, he'll get there:  
And beneath the starry flag we will rule the land again,  
And our banner will be honored everywhere.

The good protection wagon is already on the road—  
To Washington it's going, and well on the way;  
The White House is bound to be our Little Ben's abode,  
For Ben Harrison is going there to stay.

In the good protection wagon there is room enough for all—  
Democrats, climb in, don't fool your time away;  
Free-trade Democracy is tottering to its fall,  
And our Ben goes down to Washington to stay.

The people flock by thousands to the good old Hoosier State,  
They are calling on our Benny every day;  
While old Grover, at the White House, sees his impending fate,  
Sees Ben Harrison is coming there to stay.

The solid North is moving on to victory this fall,  
The boys in blue will soon relieve the gray,  
For Ben Harrison and Morton to Washington we'll call,  
Our Ben and Levi are going there to stay.

As the protection wagon goes thundering on its way,  
The Democrats by scores are climbing in;  
The free-trade wagon's down with axle broke, they say,  
And Ben Harrison they see is sure to win.

Our Ben Harrison is all right—that is what the people shout,  
And we'll make him our President, they say;  
He will occupy the White House, and Grover must get out,  
For Ben Harrison is going there to stay.  
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## THE HOME FIRST OF ALL.

We want, in this State, by legislation, to restrict all influences which can disturb the home, which can destroy the happiness of the family, which can ruin the boys. Every woman who has a boy, with his cap on the back of his head and his slate under his arm, going to school, who is picturing for him the Governorship of this great State first, and the Presidency of the United States afterward, is on our side in this campaign. (Applause.)

We want, also, in this State, a ballot law, so that every man can vote once, and can't vote again; so that every man can have his vote honestly counted, when it is in, and so that no man can get at the voter to buy his vote or change it; so that every man can get a ticket prepared at public expense and take it where he can examine it, so that he may know and nobody else can know precisely how he voted.—Chauncey Depew in his Speech at Poughkeepsie, September 26.

Most lies are not worth correcting, but here is one to which a moment may be given:

"Charles A. Dana says that Cleveland will receive a larger majority in the Electoral College than any President has received since Grant."

This lie is published by the Hartford Morning Record, a very trivial paper; and it is without any foundation whatever.—New York Sun.

"DAN," said his Excellency nervously, "how much taffy must we give the soldiers?"

"Your Highness," you must lay it on with a trowel.

## Tariff Pointers.

DOWN ON WAGES:—Protection is a noble word  
When for a wife and children heard.  
But when the trust must be protected,  
The wife and children are neglected.  
—Evening World.

Not so, the wife and children thrive,  
For industry's awake, alive.  
'Tis free trade that cannot be trusted,  
For under it are wages busted.

THE OLD FALLACY.—Wages vary in different states; therefore high wages are not produced, nor low wages prevented by protection.—Democratic Argument.

This is a very favorite form of sophistry. At the very lowest point wages are higher in this country than in other countries with which Americans compete. The influence of the same tariff varies very widely in different parts of the country. The tariff does affect wages; it prevents their depression to the foreign level.

NO TRUST.—The virtuous democracy is very much in the habit of berating the Republican party for the existence of trusts.

The most conscienceless trust combinations in this country have been organized and are controlled by leading democrats. Take for example the Standard Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, and the Whiskey Trust. Is not the last named trust composed almost wholly of active democratic politicians?

THE ENTERING WEDGE.—I should be less truthful than I should be, less candid than I always intended to be, if I contended that in the Mills bill the country is getting anything like what it ought to have.—Henry Watterson.

President Cleveland favored a more radical bill than that proposed by Mr. Mills. So did Speaker Carlisle, and so did every southern Democrat. The proposed reduction is merely a trifle to what the Free Traders will do should they get the chance.

COLD TEA.—According to Chauncey M. Depew, the British mind is clouded by the suspicion that the Democratic party of the United States is composed exclusively of teetotalers.

This delusion is probably to be accounted for from the fact that Governor David B. Hill of this State drinks nothing but cold tea. The British mind finds it hard to appreciate a joke when it is protected.

WAGES BELOW PAR.—A Democrat holds that the higher class of wage-earners are as well off in England as they are in America, so far as the clothing trade is concerned. How is that?—Inquirer.

A first-class cutter (not custom) can be had in London at \$9 per week, ours costs us on an average of \$20 per week. In Paris a first-class cutter can be had at \$1 per day.

PROGRESS IN SILK.—Are manufacturers not likely to become indifferent and careless in their work under a protective tariff?—B

The reverse is the case—A striking instance of the progress in quality made under the protective tariff is furnished by the American silk industry. Within ten years of the adoption of protection the Washington authorities found themselves in a position to assert that, excepting in the very finest grades of goods, the products of the American looms were fully up to those of France.

ENGLAND'S POOR WEAVERS.—The weavers of England earn nearly, or quite as much, considering the cheaper necessities of life and the purchasing power of their wages.—Philadelphia Times.

This is entirely false. Take one instance out of many. The average wage of weavers in the United States is \$10 and \$11 per week. In England it is \$3.50 to \$5.50. Living in Britain is dearer than it is here, and the necessities of the weaver are not supplied. He barely exists.

JOHN WANTS PROTECTION.—Mugwumps who pretend to believe that a tariff is a tax may feel interested in reading the following from the London Morning Post:

"We are constantly told that protection raises the cost of commodities: that a hostile tariff—as Mr. John Bright said but a few days back—is only a tax which the community pays to support the particular industry benefited by it. As a matter of fact, what do we find in America? Why, their manufacturers can actually beat us out of the field on the score of mere cheapness only."

## Campaign Caramels.

The correct tip—Harrison and Morton.

Mrs. Cleveland's big dog favors protection.

The offence of free trade is rank, it smells to Heaven.

If a Washington treasury clerk refuses to fork over he is knifed.

How do you vote this year, Murphy? Oye vote as oye drink.

A Mugwump's picture can always be worked into a fine old crow-mo.

A Connecticut man has invented an elastic hat. It might fit Mills.

It is all in Cleveland's I, but Hill's strength lies in his T—cold T.

Governor Hill is putting his trust in mountain dew, but he never will be mist.

The farmers are fully aware that Democratic talk at present is full of bogus butter.

"The biggest oleomargarine liar I ever met," remarked Harrow, "was a free trader."

Senator Vest denies that he carried Grover Cleveland in his pocket, but he won't swear to Dan.

The drummers of Illinois are pledged to a man, for Fifer, the Republican candidate. He wore the blue.

Secretary of the Cobden Club to Secretary of Democratic National Committee—"What cheer, messmate?" "D apostrophe bad."

"Hillo! Hillo! Is that you, Dave?" "Who are you?" "Bill Tweed. Say, Dave, you're doing first rate. Keep it up."

## FLOCKS IN DANGER.

INEVITABLE EFFECT OF THE MILLS BILL UPON SHEEP FARMING IN THIS STATE.

The American Agricultural and Dairy Association has issued an address to the Wool Growers of the United States, in which occurs the following pertinent passage:

Reduction of the tariff upon wool would only reduce the price of wool to the manufacturer temporarily and leave our sheep owners to find a market for their then almost worthless mutton. It would reduce the price upon wool while sheep are on their way from the pasture to the butcher's stall. It would destroy what it would require years to replace. It is a well-known fact, and one that cannot be contradicted, that the abolition of the tariff on wool in 1846, so reduced its value and the compensation to the producer to such an extent, that sheep husbandry was in a measure abandoned. Flocks disappeared from the farm, or rather this industry received such a check that it did not keep pace with other industries and the needs of consumption, and foreign wool, with no competition, advanced to a higher price than before. The stroke of the pen that makes the "Mills Bill" a law, will destroy our flocks beyond redemption, as the reduction of 1883 proves, for instead of an increase that should have come from natural causes there has been a decrease of 168,265 sheep in the State of New York alone, since then. Flocks cannot be reared in a season. It will take years to retrieve the loss.

To show the importance of this industry, even in the State of New York, there are in this state 1,564,067 sheep. They are worth at least \$5 per head, for we have better sheep, and they are more valuable than the average of the country. They are scattered in small flocks upon nearly every farm in the state, and the question therefore concerns every farmer. It is against the interest of all that the tariff upon wool should be reduced. It is to the interests of every farmer that the sheep industry should be protected.